

GIVEN A ROAST:

Some Scathing Comments in the Recent Elections.

ANENT CORTLEYOU.

The New York Press Contrasts His Treatment by President Roosevelt With the Defeat of Congressman Babcock by the People of His District.

It ought not, says the New York Press, to be necessary to use a steam drill to drive into the heads of Republicans the lesson taught by the defeat of Representative Babcock in Wisconsin. The Press there goes on to say:

In a district which is normally Republican by several thousands of votes, and which gives a handsome plurality to the victorious, Republican candidate for Governor Babcock has been beaten for re-election. And this despite the fact that he was chairman of the Congress campaign committee, a powerful member of the system in the House, and could command resources not available to the ordinary Congress candidate.

Babcock was beaten because he was in partnership with the life insurance grafters. He took \$2,500 from the despoilers of the widows and orphans, and spent it to maintain that part of the Congress machine over which he was in command in 1910.

The fact was widely published in the Armstrong committee testimony. It was familiar to the voters in Babcock's district, and it overshadowed questions of tariff and trusts and the like. Nothing counted much in the campaign but the incident of Babcock taking \$2,500 from the widows and orphans to finance the political machine of which he was the engineer.

The voters of the 3d Wisconsin district decided that a man who would take money which he knew he had no right to take was not fit to look after their interests or that of the country, and they have returned Babcock to private life.

Now, does not the fate of Representative Babcock suggest larger possibilities of danger to National Republicanism? Consider the case of Cortleyou. It is like Babcock's only worse.

A yellow dog funds contributed large sums to Cortleyou, and he fattened the funds of the National Republican committee with them. Babcock took cents where Cortleyou took dollars. But the actions of the two men were identical in that each accepted money which did not belong to the giver, that each knew that the contributions did not belong to those who made them, in that each concealed the gifts as carefully as the evidence of any felony, and in that both Cortleyou and Babcock spent the money in the furtherance of their own political ambitions.

The similarity in the offenses of the chairman of the National Republican committee and the chairman of the Republican Congress campaign committee stops there. It is when we come to the treatment of the two men that the big difference occurs.

Representative Babcock, who was a member of the Cabinet, but being in charge of the Congress campaign committee, and not daring to face a canvass of the country in behalf of a Republican House with the \$2,500 steel staring the voters in the face, is retired from the chairmanship. The man who goes back to his district for a "vindication" of the holding of public opinion are applied vigorously where they will do the most good. No very high standard of morals is required ordinarily for membership in the House, as is proved by the fact that Babcock could there after he had been caught stuffing the mails with fraudulent postal matter during railroad weighing time, and as demonstrated by the presence in Congress for a long time of some men who belonged in jail and have since either been started in that direction or are already in prison.

But the 3d Wisconsin district drew the line at being represented by a man who helped McCurdy to skin the poultry-holders of the Mutual.

How Cortleyou was treated for doing on a larger scale what Babcock did was advertised to the country, and particularly to the State of New York, at a law dinner given by the man who elected to the Governorship the man most instrumental in exposing the partnership of Cortleyou and Babcock with the dispensers of Yellow Dog funds. For his share in the dirty business Babcock is wiped off the map of the system at Washington. Babcock is not retired from his position as Postmaster General, but is raised of all things to the chair of Alexander Hamilton. The man who would spend in a clandestine manner trust funds belonging to members of one political party to promote the fortunes of another political party is not punished but rewarded. And to aggravate the outrage the reward to him for his failure to observe common honesty in the handling of other people's money is his promotion to the post where he is in charge of the funds of the whole nation!

Such is the difference between the treatment of Babcock by the voters of his home district and the treatment of Cortleyou by President Roosevelt, although the offense committed by the two men differed only in degree, and to that extent the wrong done by the Cabinet officer is greater than the blooding of the Representative.

The American people have longed looked upon the "vindication" of Paul Morton from the self-confessed charge of criminal rebating as the topmost point of absurdity reached in American administrative Government. This height of folly is sealed by the promotion of Secretary Cortleyou to the post of Postmaster General.

It is all the more emphasized by the treating the voters have given to Cortleyou's confederate in the 3d Wisconsin district.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., Mike Ward, the pug, of Sarina, Ontario, died Friday morning at 6:45 o'clock as the result of a knock-out in a fight Thursday night with Harry Lewis, of Philadelphia, Ward died of cerebral hemorrhage, according to the physicians who attended him. Harry Lewis, Referee Ryan, of Detroit, and Frank O'Brien, Lewis' trainer were placed under arrest.

FINDS A PEARL.

While Eating Raw Oysters in a New York Cafe.

At New York William H. Bloom, manager of the Ohio Brass company's works in Mansfield, Ohio, struck a mine of pearls in an oyster in the Cafe Savarin Thursday. Mr. Bloom is staying in the Hotel Breslin.

Thursday he went down town and dropped into the Savarin for a bite to eat. Mr. Bloom thought he would like some raw oysters. So the man opened him a half dozen.

With four of these oysters this story has nothing to do. The fifth oyster was the one that concealed seven beautiful pearls valued at \$500. If he swallowed them whole, Mr. Bloom would have returned to his happy Ohio home ignorant forever, of how much he was worth himself. Instead, in Mansfield, they chew their oysters. As Mr. Bloom bit into the fifth oyster he felt something round between his teeth.

"They have failed to properly manure these oysters," he said, and ejected the gritty object from his mouth. It was a luscious pearl. In quick succession he produced six more pearls.

"I presume that when you serve oysters on the half shell all that comes in the shell belongs to the guest?" inquired Mr. Bloom, of Waiter Gustav. Gustav admitted that such was the rule.

"Well, you should have some reward," said Mr. Bloom as he picked up one of the pearls. "I shall leave you the remaining oyster."

And he wrapped up all the pearls and the oyster in a tissue. Mr. Savarin in for him on account of Mr. Bloom's kindness and generosity and went away.

BROODING OVER LOSS.

A Lady Attempted to Kill Herself With Poison.

In a fit of despondency Mrs. Joe Steine, wife of the heaviest loser in the recent fire at Warrington, Ga., made a desperate attempt to commit suicide Thursday at noon in Augusta by drinking poison.

She had been visiting friends in that city hoping to overcome the strain which has resulted from the great loss by the fire of last week.

The Steine store and building suffered a loss of twenty thousand dollars by fire and there was only a thousand dollars insurance, which it seems was not much more than enough to pay outstanding obligations.

Mrs. Steine was stopping at 914 Broad street and some one happened to observe her as she took the deadly dose of poison and promptly summoned City Physician McLaughlin, who succeeded in pumping up most of the poison and giving counteracting doses, which put Mrs. Steine out of danger after the employment of stringent means.

In a statement to the physician she said she wished to die as the work of a lifetime had been destroyed in a few short moments by the flames and she did not feel able to begin anew the struggle.

She is reported as resting very well now and out of all danger from her desperate action.

Tired of Life.

Mr. William B. O'Keefe, bookkeeper in the Charlotte branch office of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., committed suicide here early Thursday night by asphyxiation. The act was a most deliberate one. After writing a note to his wife, he took a bottle of cyanide of potassium and put it in his mouth, and then he took the bottle and drank the poison.

"I am afraid of myself. Sometimes I have been tempted to take all the life with me, but have resisted the feeling," he wrote in a note to his wife, "I do not think I can do so any longer."

A Wise Woman.

There is a wise woman in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. She is Mrs. James Crawford. Her husband, who drank up all the money he could get while she did sew on washings a week. Little by little she kept putting away savings from her meagre earnings until she had \$100. She caused her husband to be summoned before Justice Carpenter and offered to give him the money, and sign an agreement to leave the village and never come near her again. Crawford signed the paper and took the money.

Turned to Death.

At Aiken on Thursday afternoon little Ryan, the 4-year-old son of Mr. A. J. Haight, was so severely burned that death resulted Friday morning at 5 o'clock. The child's clothes became ignited and before it was rescued it was burned fatally. The body was carried to Blackville for interment. Mr. Haight has the sympathy of all in their sad bereavement.

Eight Men Hanged.

A dispatch from Douglas, Arizona, says that eight men were buried under tons of rock by the pressure of a piston of giant powder at a lime quarry near there. Employees from the smelters have been sent to dig them out.

Put Them to Flight.

While E. R. Goodshall and others were attempting to kill a bull at Union the infuriated animal turned on them and put them to flight, during which Goodshall fell and the bull attacked him, inflicting several painful wounds.

Secretary Wilson.

Secretary Wilson has agreed to let the packers label their steamed beef as "roast beef." He calls it a "concession to the packers." The packers' beef packers are sadly in need of some concession.

Noting That Mr. Howard.

Noting that Mr. Howard Gould is angry because he has a Chinese brother-in-law, the Houston Post sagely observes that he ought to be thankful it isn't Harry Lehr. There's genuine optimism for you.

SOME NEW RULINGS.

WHAT RURAL CARRIERS MUST AND MUST NOT DO.

A Postoffice Official Gives Cast A Statement as to Their Duties, Read It.

"Now that the rural free delivery system has been so extended in this country—in fact it will be but a short time when the merry rural free delivery carrier will be trotting over the snows and ice peaks of Alaska—the department is in constant receipt of letters to what rural carriers may do and what they must not do, to secure the proper operation of the system.

"In the first place, they can carry any liquid that stimulates either on the inside or outside of their persons; intoxication means instant dismissal. They are not permitted to carry spirituous liquors for the accommodation of their patrons; personal friendship doesn't go with the department in these cases, and no exceptions are made with the rule.

"Rural carriers must carry the mail and nothing else, even though business houses sometimes make errand boys of them. Carriers must not either in person or through others, directly or indirectly, solicit money, gifts or presents, nor issue for profit or otherwise, any kind of stamps, coupons or postal handbooks, nor operate with or assist the publisher of any newspaper or magazine, nor the patronage of the public. They are also barred from compiling or assisting in the compiling of directories for public use. Business firms with large mail lists have caused a great deal of trouble in attempting to engage the carriers as their agents, and the department has prohibited them from furnishing the names and addresses of patrons on their routes for pay or favor to any business establishment, or to any individual except to the department officials who are entitled to them under the regulations.

"The department has received letters from patrons complaining because the carrier refused to carry their milk cans. This is funny, but it is true, and it shows what some people in the country think the rural delivery service was established for. Carriers are not permitted to carry passengers, nor to permit any person other than authorized postal clerks, to ride with them or to have access to the mails. They must not engage in any business during their prescribed hours of service or to conduct any business after hours which offers temptation to solicit patronage on their routes, or which by reason of their position in the government service gives them special advantages over competitors.

"We rigidly bar them from acting as book canvassers, insurance solicitors or sewing machine agents or acting as agent of any kind or occupation. We allow carriers to carry merchandise for their regular route, but only when it will not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties under such regulations the department may prescribe. Country storekeepers try to use the carriers as delivery wagons, but the government is not in that sort of business. They are not to be used to resolve no compensation from the sale of the merchandise and when the merchandise is carried on the request of the patrons for hire for the carrying, carrying must be paid by the patrons.

"We get thousands of letters from carriers who are just on this one point—what carriers may carry on their routes. If the rural delivery patrons would only remember that the government is not in the express business, they would save themselves, the carriers and the department a great deal of trouble."

DANTZLER WILL CONTEST.

So As He and Moore Can Get a Little Stake.

The commissioners of election for Orangeburg County met on Tuesday and organized themselves into boards of canvassers for the purpose of canvassing and tabulating the vote polled at the general election on the 6th instant. The two boards of this county are composed as follows:

Federal—J. A. Berry, chairman; J. C. Redmond, J. B. Stromau; secretary, M. F. Inabnet.

State—John S. Bowman, Jr., chairman; D. B. Berry and Thos. J. Hart, secretaries, S. J. Holliday.

There were fewer votes polled in Orangeburg County this year than two years ago. Governor Ansel only received 1,888 votes, and the balance of the tickets in the State and county boxes received about the same.

For Congress, Mr. A. Frank Lever received a certain class of voters, while the negro, Alex. D. Dantzier, only received 83.

It is presumed that Dantzier intends going before Congress with another contest. Jacob Moore, a colored lawyer of this place, who has been conducting these biennial contests heretofore, appeared before the board of Federal canvassers and served the following notice upon them:

"To the board or county canvassers for the county of Orangeburg. Please take notice that the undersigned, A. D. Dantzier, Republican candidate for a seat in the 60th Congress from the 7th Congressional district of South Carolina, protests against the counting, canvassing, tabulating and returning of any and all votes cast at the election held November 6, 1906, for A. F. Lever, Democratic candidate for a seat in the 60th Congress from the 7th Congressional district of South Carolina, upon the following grounds:

"First, that the laws under which the election was held, November 6, 1906, are in violation of the 14th and 15th amendments of the Federal Constitution and should be declared void and of no effect.

"Second, that the managers of election were partial and unlawfully permitted a certain class of voters known as Confederate soldiers, to vote without the qualifications required of other citizens, to the great injury and prejudice of the Republican candidate.

A. D. DANTZIER, Protestant.

JACOB MOORE, Attorney for Protestant.

The failure of two Savings Banks in Washington in one week, shows that Republican prosperity is not universal.

GIRL KILLED HERSELF.

Did Not Want to Go to School was the Cause.

At Concord, Ga., rather than go to school against her wishes, Miss Mary Stanford, pretty and vivacious, sent a bullet crashing through her head Tuesday morning of last week at 9 o'clock at her home in Concord, Ga., dying instantly.

The young girl left home for school under protest; declaring she did not want to study. Instead of going to the school bus, however, she trailed her steps into the house, secured her father's pistol and hurried to her room and pulled the trigger.

A negro heard the muffled report of the weapon, but thought nothing of the matter until two hours later when the body was found by the girl's father.

Miss Stanford was noted for her beauty and from earliest childhood had been admired by all her friends and companions. By nature she was of the happiest disposition, and until her recent ill health was the leader in the in the younger social circle of which she was the charming center.

She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Stanford, one of the most prominent families in the town. Her father is a large landowner and lives on the rent from his several plantations. Henry Stanford of Atlanta is a brother of the young girl. He has been wired of the tragedy.

A BIRD TRAGEDY.

The Passenger Pigeon, Once So Plentiful, Now Extinct.

The greatest of all tragedies in the feathered kingdom was the sudden extinction, the magical disappearance, of the once countless hosts of passenger pigeons.

The question as to what caused the extinction of this bird has become one of the most puzzling problems of ornithology. Those old enough to remember these beautiful birds have never ceased to regret their unaccountable extermination. One day as numerous as the sands of the sea, they were flying in myriads that darkened the sky for hours at a time, and next day they have disappeared completely as if never in existence so completely that a large reward offered for a pair still remains unclaimed.

A celebrated American ornithologist estimated that a flock he saw early in the last century numbered largely over two thousand two hundred and twenty million, and they would consume fifteen million four hundred and twenty-four thousand bushels of mast every day! These are tremendous figures but many of our older readers, remembering flocks seen in their boyhood, will readily believe them to be true. As late as the sixties it was not uncommon thing to see in Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan, flocks that darkened the sky in every direction as far as the eye could reach and they would be passing for hours at a time.

It has been over thirty-three years since the last considerable number of these birds were seen. They were taken in great lakes through an extensive nesting was reported from the rogh of Potoskey as late as 1881. "T" gh hundreds of men were engaged in setting them and captured fully 10, 10, 000, it was estimated that not one bird in a thousand was taken. An eye witness declared that the birds were ordered an area twenty-eight miles long and fully four miles wide while every space of any size over this extensive area had more or less nests and many were full of them.

This, however, seems to have been the last of the passenger pigeon in the last. Soon thereafter it disappeared as suddenly as the Virginia rail after a frost as completely as the great auk of the southern seas. What became of them still remains and doubtless always will remain one of the unsolved mysteries of science.

At first thought that they attempted to exterminate them, but equal to the long fight for the extermination of the waves. A more probable conclusion is that in the destruction of the forests, which deprived them of their natural food, aided by the relentless persecution of man in every locality, we may find the real cause of this deplorable tragedy in the kingdom of the birds.

Bomb in St. Peter.

At Rome, Italy on last Sunday morning a bomb was exploded in St. Peter's, the largest church building in the world. The explosion was crowded and an indescribable scene of confusion followed. There were no fatalities. As soon as the echoes of the tremendous roar had ceased, a canon sought by reassuring words, to quiet the people, but in a number of women and children and children screamed and tried to protect their families in the crush. The church is so large, however, that there was ample room for the crowd to scatter and no one was injured. No trace of the perpetrator of the deed has been found.

No Chase Wanted.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says by resolution the Virginia Baptist Convention Wednesday broke off its relations with the American Society and ordered the publication of its papers. The trouble grew out of printing by the house of bibles for Asiatics, in which the Greek word "baptizo" was translated "dipped." The American Society contented their translation is correct and refused to change it in Baptist bibles.

Outlaws Killed.

A punitive expedition, which has been operating in Kreutzburg district Russia, for the last week, has killed ninety persons belonging to the revolutionary organization, termed Forest Rangers, who levied tribute on the surrounding country.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt should call the attention of the First Assistant Postmaster General to the American campaign book in which it is declared that the cost of living has increased perceptibly. That hardly squares with the official request for increased pay for postal clerks due to the increase in the cost of living. Those who are paying high trust prices are hardly more faithful in Republican statements which have evidently been manufactured to deceive them.

The bedeviled policy holders of the Life Insurance companies are now being told to elect their own officers and only two years ago they were being told to elect Roosevelt. There is no more to be made if they were Federal officials.

FORTY-SIX DIE.

From a Railroad Collision Which Caused a Wreck.

WERE FOREIGNERS.

The Wreckage Took Fire and All of the Dead Except Two Are Burned Beyond Recognition. Blunder of the Employes of the Road.

More than one-half the passengers on an immigrant train on the Baltimore and Ohio road were killed or injured in a collision Tuesday between the passenger train and a freight near Woodville, Ind.

One hundred and sixty-five passengers were on the train. Of these 47 were either killed outright or were burned to death in a fire that broke out in the wreckage immediately after the collision. The names of all of the dead will probably never be known, as 45 of the bodies were consumed in the flames and so badly burned that identification will be out of the question. Thirty-eight people were injured and several will die. Eighty others escaped unhurt but lost all their baggage and clothing.

The disaster was caused by a blunder of some employes of the road and company, but just where the blame lies has not yet been determined. The passenger train, which was loaded with Russian, Polish, Serbian and Poles all of the recent arrivals in this country, and bound for Chicago or points in the Northwest, was the second section of a through train from Baltimore to Chicago, and was carrying 100 passengers, 90 on instructions received at McCool, Ind., to allow an immigrant train to pass.

One report is that the engineer of the freight train had not been informed that the passenger train was running in two sections; the other is that the first section of the passenger train carried no lights or signals of any kind indicating that a second section was close behind. As soon as the first section of the immigrant train had passed the freight at Woodville, the freight train started eastward. A light snow was falling, which increased the darkness of the early morning and as the freight was rounding a sharp curve just west of Woodville, the second section of the immigrant train came into sight a short distance away, heading toward the freight at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The two trains came together with unslaking speed and in the crash six passenger coaches and several freight cars were knocked into the air and scattered over the 10-foot embankment.

Fire broke out almost immediately in the wreckage, although a number of the injured were saved by the desperate efforts of the train crew and surviving passengers, the greater part of who were pinned down under the wreckage and unable to get to the flames spread through the wreckage so rapidly that it was impossible to save a number of people who were killed and trapped with the wreckage. The collision 45 were burned to ashes.

The crash of the collision was so great that a number of farmers and other residents of the neighborhood came rushing to the scene, but they could do nothing except lend assistance to the injured who had already been taken from the wreck. All of the six cars of the immigrant train were knocked into a burning wood, as were three freight cars.

Relief trains were sent at once from South Chicago and from Valparaiso, Ind., with doctors, a physician, and every possible aid was given to the injured.

Ugly Murder Record.

"During the last five years 45,000 persons were murdered in the United States. More persons were murdered last year than died of typhoid fever. The typhoid fever has been due to the way the law is enforced, and in almost every case the criminal has nine chances of escaping to one of being found guilty." So declared Judge Frank Johnson at a banquet at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, in connection with the enforcement of the Law in the Large Cities, and vigorously assailed the operation of courts under the jury system. That the United States is the most criminal country in the world, the jury the most loose and antiquated, and the law the most open to attack are among the assertions made by Judge Kavanaugh.

Another Death.

Mr. Harold Forest Holley, of Aiken County, a student of the South Carolina University in Columbia, died Sunday morning of typhoid fever. This is the second death at the University in the last two weeks from typhoid fever. Mr. Holley was a bright and promising young man. He was the son of Mr. B. F. Holley, of Aiken, and was regarded as a fine student and manly young fellow. There have been no new cases in twelve days now, and the medical authorities give assurances that danger is over. The use of well water for a week during a break in the regular city supply is regarded as the cause of the case of typhoid. The Columbia correspondent of The News and Courier says as the well water is no longer used and there have been no new cases in a fortnight, the fear of further trouble is regarded as over. The authorities have the best of trained physicians attending the young men who are sick—all are now about well.

Brutally Murdered.

At Wilmington, N. C., Bettie Johnson, a negro woman about 25 years of age, was brutally murdered Saturday night by Frank James, a leading South Carolina negro of bad police record. Saturday the woman was assaulted by James and early Saturday night as she was returning home from a magistrate's office, where she had sworn out a warrant against the man, he again attacked her. With a razor he cut her throat and savagely gashed her body. Death resulted in a few moments from hemorrhage. James is at large. The find when caught should be made short work of.

SOME OF DEATH.

Robbers and Patrons of a Saloon Have Bloody Fight.

At San Francisco two men are dead, two others dying and others seriously injured as a result of a pistol duel Thursday night in an attempted hold-up of a saloon by two masked robbers.

Shortly before midnight two men with handkerchiefs over their face and revolver in their hands entered the saloon of John O'Connell at Sixth and Brannan streets.

All the inmates complied with the order to hold up their hands given by the masked men except George O'Connell, a retired and position police officer, who drew a revolver, and commenced shooting at a robber near the Sixth Street entrance.

The robbers began firing at the policeman and patrons of the saloon at almost the same moment. When the smoke of battle cleared away, four men were lying on the floor of the saloon, three of them dying and a fourth seriously injured.

O'Connell has two bullets in his chest, Stephen Lynch was twice shot in the abdomen, Louis Delator had his jaw torn away by a bullet and Michael Kennedy was shot in the ear.

One of the robbers, Frank Burke, an ex-convict was found dead outside, with his mask still on. O'Connell died soon after being taken to the hospital, where it is said, that Lynch, Frank Delator, both laborers, can not recover.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN ATLANTA.

Negro Beaten, Bound and Cruelly Assaulted, White Lady.

Some of the negroes of Atlanta must be determined to pull off another riot. One of the most distasteful assaults ever perpetrated was that committed there on Tuesday of last week by Joe Glenn, a negro 30 years old, when he entered the home of Mrs. J. N. Camp, on Cascade avenue, and about 8 o'clock, he entered the home of Mrs. Camp into unbecomingly tied a leather strap around her throat and assaulted her. Leaving his victim in an unconscious state he plundered the house until, she had partly recovered, when he returned and attacked her again. He remained unconcerned about the negro's condition, and relied on her power to scream and draw from the house, whereupon the then unknown assailant made his escape.

Mrs. Camp was found by two men who were passing shortly after 10 o'clock that morning, bound to a tree and terribly bruised and injured as a result of the negro's continuing attack. She was taken into the house in a dangerous condition, and there is some question as to her recovery.

Mrs. Camp is about 35 years old and has several children. The Camp home stands about a quarter of a mile away from the nearest neighbor, and she was practically unprotected.

The county police and the marshal of Oakland County were notified of the crime and at once instituted a search. Late Thursday afternoon a negro answering the general description was traced to Cascade Spring, and when captured was found to more closely answer the description of the man who was taken into the presence of his victim Glenn was at once positively identified.

The officials anticipated trouble and made a rush for the county jail, which they succeeded in reaching safely before the man could be taken. He had been either captured or taken by the negro is now safe behind the bars, and there has been no unusual commotion about the city either during the day or night on account of the crime.

Profit Not Cont.

Mr. Sterrett Tate, replying to a quotation from the New York Herald to the effect that as cotton can be grown at five cent per pound, it is unreasonable for the producer to expect more than five cents for it. Mr. Tate successfully refuted the proposition that cotton can be grown at five cents a pound and shows that ten cents is too low for the producer to make the reasonable margin of profit to which he is entitled.

It is a very simple matter for a newspaper to make a thousand miles away from the field and to tell the producer what it costs per pound to raise cotton, but when reduced to its last analysis advice from the neighborhood of Wall street is of no more value to the average cotton farmer than would be the opinion of the average cotton producer to a New York broker who might be seeking evidence as to the latest movements of the Parian bourse.

Every item entering into the production of cotton has vastly increased during the past few years. It costs more to buy land, fertilizer, stock, seed, to pay labor and to meet the expenses of living than it did before. The cost entering into the production of a bale of cotton today is almost double the cost of the making of a bale ten years ago. While it is true that ten cents will perhaps meet actual expenses and give the producer and his family a living, it is not just for the world to expect the cotton grower to be satisfied with only actual living expenses.

The cotton grower is just as much entitled to a reasonable return on his effort, his energy, his time and his investment as the Wall street broker is entitled to his profit. What would Wall street think if the cotton producer should make the position that his brokers and business men should be entitled to no more than actual living expenses out of their business—and yet that is the position assumed towards the cotton growers by a great many people the world over.

What Wall street doesn't know about the cost of making cotton would fill a great many bookshelves.

In the meantime The constitution again urges the cotton producers of the south to let Wall street alone, and to make its arrangements independent of advice received from that direction. The secretary of the Mississippi Union of the Southern Cotton Association was right when he warned the producers of the south against the bear movement emanating from Wall street, and it is noticeable that it comes this year from some of those who only a year ago were exhorting the farmers of the south with the view, evidently, of working into their confidence to bag big game this year. Notwithstanding this cotton has gone above eleven cents, and every pound now on the market is worth that much at least, and if marketed slowly will bring it.

This endorsement of Senator Bailey by a large majority of the Democratic State Committee of Texas indicates that his implacable enemies are more noisy than numerous.

STORM SWEEPS.

OVER NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI AND WESTERN TENNESSEE.

On Last Saturday Night Leaving Death and Destruction in Its Wake.

Telegraphic and telephone communications received Sunday night from points in Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee for a distance of several miles, reported that territory to have suffered Saturday night and early Sunday from one of the most destructive rain and wind storms experienced in years.

Only meagre details are as yet obtainable, but five lives are known to have been lost and great damage done to property and crops. Railroad traffic was completely paralyzed by numerous washouts, and about twenty-five reports so far received the great damage occurred in the central and Delta regions of Mississippi.

At Winona, Miss., the Catholic, Christian and negro Methodist churches and the Henry brick yards were demolished, and numerous buildings unroofed and badly damaged. Among the largest buildings damaged at this place are the postoffice, Opera House, the oil mill, the compress, ware house of the Jackson Mercantile Company and the residence of E. J. Dunkerton. Besides these, about twenty-five smaller buildings were almost completely destroyed.

Of those buildings not totally destroyed, the compress was probably the most badly damaged. The roof of this building was torn off by the wind, which at times reached almost tornado-like velocity, falling on the home of E. J. Dunkerton, 250 yards away. The wind storm was preceded and followed by heavy rains, causing serious washouts along the route of the Illinois Central Railroad, and badly damaging crops.

At Madison, Miss., serious damage is reported to have occurred and a woman killed by a falling building. At Tehula, a falling tree striking a small frame building, caused it to be set afire and a woman and child were burned to death. At Nonconah Creek a railroad trestle fell under the weight of a switch engine plunging into the swollen stream, carrying with it Engineer C. V. Peterson and Fireman A. B. Ritchie, who were drowned.

West Point, Columbus and Maben, Miss., are reported to have suffered serious damage, but as these points are completely cut off from communication it is impossible at this time to ascertain the extent.

Wolf River, a small stream in the vicinity of Rossville, Tenn., is out of its banks, the water flooding the surrounding territory for many miles. The entire town of Rossville is inundated, the water in the public square reaching a depth of four feet and doing considerable damage to property at this place and eastward.

A railroad employee reports the people in a state of panic, the flood